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WEEKLY PEOPLE



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TRAINED AT THE ENEMY

SHOTS SENT INTO ROTTEN STRUCTURE OF CAPITALISM.

Insurgency Will Not Eradicate Plutocracy; Organized Workers Must Take Hold—S. P. Muddleheadedness Breaks Loose at Milwaukee Election—Tom Watson's Change of Front.

The bomb that blows up one Czar crowns his successor. The resignation that vacates one capitalist politician's seat seats his successor. Senators Aldrich and Hale, respectively of Rhode Island and Maine resign; and the resignation will forthwith seat their doubles. The ship of the Plutocracy feels itself endangered by insurgent waves. In its distress it is throwing overboard the Aldriches and Hales, and the Canaans will follow. Yet what does it best? The seats of the bourgeois politicians will never be vacated to a purpose until the incumbents are bounced by the politically and economically organized tollers of the land.

Broken must be the hearts of Dora Windguth and Anna Kusserow, the two noble Illinois workingwomen who joined the paper-box manufacturing company of W. C. Ritchie in its efforts to emancipate the workingwomen of Illinois from the slavery that the Ten Hour Law held them under, and in the first efforts to leave the workingwomen free to work overtime. Broken must be the pure hearts of those two noble daughters of toil who toiled for the freedom of their sisters to wreck themselves. The effort has failed. The Supreme Court of Illinois pronounces the Ten Hour Law unconstitutional. Hearty condolences are also extended to the Nashville, Tenn., "Bookmaker," a national organ of the paper-box manufacturers, that recently expressed the patriotic expectation that the Law would be declared unconstitutional.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts is having a hard time in the Senate to push through his plan to appropriate \$65,000 "to investigate the cause of high prices." If instead of the amount having only five figures it had six the proposition would have a stronger pull. Such a paltry sum as \$65,000 is not enough for real fun to a sufficient number. It implies a small committee of "investigators" that is junketers. Enlarge the sum and its supporters will increase in geometric ratio.

If Victor L. Berger, the talented leader of the Milwaukee Social Democratic victory, had the inspiration of keeping a diary, he must be shaking with mirth by comparing some of the entries he must have made about 1900, and some of the entries he must now be making. In 1900, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" published frequent snatches of the speeches delivered by its Editor, Hermann Schleuter, at the meetings of its "Partei." Early in 1900 the "Partei" being distracted what to do; finding its "revolution" against the Socialist Labor Party a dismal failure; finding itself out in the cold; and anxiously looking around for shelter, considered the advisability of hiding under the wings of the newly started Debs colonization party in the West. At that season Schleuter's great objection to that, as stated in his reported speeches, was "that man Berger." He would have nothing to do with Berger, and Berger, no doubt, was lambasting the Schleuters to the Queen's taste. Now—now—now the fly on the wheel Schleuter, whose schemes have suffered ignominious shipwreck in New York, is trying to spell the word "Schleuter" with the letters B, e, r, g, e, r. Berger must be enjoying the sight, and well he may.

The New York "Sun" is becoming positively scared. "Roosevelt in 1912" darkens the face of the luminary. It has begun to scold the Democrats for being too hilariously over-confident. It is warning them that the disaffected Republicans may draw back in terror at the sanguineous smile of the 16 to 1 traveler. Well may the "Sun" grow scared. There are others.

The "Arbeiter Welt," Yiddish Chicago organ of the Socialist party, being moved by the Milwaukee election to show what a Socialist Mayor can

do, declares in its issue of the 8th: "A Socialist Mayor may more easily find an excuse to send police to smash the cars of the Company than a capitalist Mayor may find to send police to break the heads of the strikers." And the "Vorwaerts," Yiddish New York organ of the S. P., having found the reason for the Milwaukee triumph, and the elsewhere deadness of the S. P. in the discovery that "the West is the leader of American capitalism," and having been taken to account for the "discovery," justifies the same with the argument that "the march of human civilization is westward." Similarly the S. P. English press.

In her work "Isis Unveiled," Madame Blavatsky, while singing the praises of Theosophy, warns that Theosophy has the dangerous quality of setting into activity the nastiest features of man. It should seem that the Milwaukee triumph is a sort of Theosophy—it has set into activity all the latent muddle-headedness of the S. P.

Lo, a contrast—

* * * * *
"Daniel De Leon, you have been assailing me in your paper; and you are the translator of Herr Bebel's obscene book, 'Woman Under Socialism' . . . Now, I dare any of you, and all of you, to come into this magazine and discuss Socialism. You may have ten pages a month. I just dare any of you and all of you to come . . . Will you come? I am rubbing my fist right under your noses, you know.—THOMAS E. WATSON." "Watson's Jeffersonian Magazine," April, 1910.
"Thomson, Ga., April 12, 1910.
"Daniel De Leon, Esq.
"28 City Hall Place,
"New York, N. Y.
"Dear Sir:—I cannot consider your manuscript until my series of articles now running in my magazine is completed. I am holding your manuscript, unopened, until that time. Yours very truly,
THOMAS E. WATSON."

Standard Oil brother-in-law Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, being interpolated in the Senate by Senator Smith of South Carolina upon what did he attribute the high cost of living to, Aldrich answered: "The prosperity of the country has increased and the standard of living risen." This amounts to compressing "the country" into the gold mine owners. Only their prosperity has really increased by the increased output of gold. The Plutocracy will surely miss Standard Oil brother-in-law Aldrich in the Senate. An Aldrich, no more than a Rome, is builded in a day.

The Labor Party, which was launched in Philadelphia on the night of the 21st of this month by 1,000 delegates from Trades Unions and with John J. Murphy, the President of the Central Labor Union, at the helm, followed, though without expressly saying so, the motto: "You can't have too much of a good thing." "Immediate Demands" or "Reform Measures" being considered "a good thing" the platform of the new Labor Party is chock full of it.

The Spokane "Industrial Worker," organ of the I'm-a-humbug, alias "Direct Actionists," of the 16th of this month declares its organization "does not allow its ranks to be divided by race prejudice." If the paper speaks truly, it must have expunged from membership the Anti-Orientalist R. H. Williams, alias "Amender of Marx," who favored exclusion of Orientals [see report of the convention of 1907] and who (when he accepted the invitation of his pals to come to New York and "see to Section New York S. L. P.") was himself "seen to." introduced the race question into the New York District Council by developing some very marked Anti-Semitic slumism.

The "Messenger of the Sacred Heart" for the month of March, in an article that delivers "Battle to Socialism," has this choice bit of analytic presentation of facts: "Every movement directed to the reformation of our present economic order has three purposes in view: the bettering of the condition of the workingman, the curbing of the excessive power of cap-

UPON WHOSE HEAD THAT BLOOD?

It is the regulation despatch of an encounter between constables and strikers that came from Pittsburg, Pa., on the 21st of this month. The despatch, moreover, had the specific Pennsylvania flavor.

The despatches tell of about 250 Hungarian workingmen, now again on strike against the Pressed Steel Car Company at McKees Rocks, peacefully assembled at Bloody Angle and listening to one of their speakers; of constables and police ordering them to disperse; of a shot being therupon fired by one of the workers, fatally wounding the Chief of Police; and of the subsequent dispersion of the strikers, leaving two dying and several more injured behind. This is the gist of the despatches, those that come from friendly and those that come from unfriendly sources.

That the blood of these workingmen victims falls upon the head of the Capitalist Class is a truism. It is a truism that almost loses weight by its staleness. The ordering of men, who are peacefully assembled, assembled, at that on a spot where they could not even be charged with "obstructing traffic," to disperse, is an outrage.

Upon him who would take up the work of agitation among this specially distracted element lies, accordingly, the added responsibility of calm, cool, sound instruction. Not so did the Editors, the Trautmanns, the St. Johns, the Elizabeth Flynn-Joneses, together with the rest of the female and male hyenas who covered themselves with the noble skin of the I. W. W., understand their duty. Seeing in the Labor Movement only pasture for their vileness, besides even more sordid ambitions, they presumed and assumed to handle a question for which they were mentally and morally unfit. Without the remotest comprehension of the structure of Industrial Unionism; without, accordingly, the faintest un-

derstanding of the all-sufficient physical power that Industrial Unionism furnishes the proletariat with;—without any of these necessary equipments the pack started in to "amend Marx"—the ballot box was to be "struck with an axe," "Direct Action" was to save the day; the ballot was a "politician's weapon," etc., etc. The first consequence of this was a caricature of the Marxian principle that "force has ever been the midwife of Revolution"; the next consequence was a system of agitation that, instead of steadyng the minds of their hearers with constructive information, aided in unsteadyng the same. With such a "propaganda" the pack of Editors and Trautmanns fell upon the sufficiently distracted and helpless Hungarian proletariat at McKees Rocks, thus instead of leading into useful channels the combustible elements already at hand, adding fuel thereto. And, lo, the shot, futile for good, big, under the circumstances, with evil, fired at the lawbreaking Chief of Police.

Justifiable tho' the first shot was at Bloody Angle, it was an act of insanity. For the insanity the "Direct Action" so-called I. W. W. is directly responsible. Upon their head, together with the head of their doubles, the Socialist party politicians—who, with the notable exception of the Milwaukee Social Democrats, and, in pursuit of their petty anti-Socialist Labor Party policies, whooped it up for the Anarchist so-called I. W. W.—falls an ample share of the blood of the Hungarian wage slaves shed at McKees Rocks. No less than the Capitalist Class, is this viperous combine guilty, guilty, guilty!

inciters only falls the proletarian blood spilled in McKees Rocks. In equal share is that blood shared by the heads of the unconscionable pack of self-seeking misguiders who have fastened themselves upon those very workingmen, together with the infamous politicians of the Socialist party who abetted them.

All workingmen, whatever their nationality in this country, need as much the checking restraint of coolness, as the spur of information upon their class condition. All are equally exhausted in mind and body; all are equally racked of nerves; all are equally on the verge of despair—whatever their nationality. With the foreign-born, however, who do not even possess the country's tongue, the additional weakness of helplessness, and, consequently, of blind dependence upon those they deem their friends, is added to the other inflammable qualities shared by the whole proletariat.

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THE A. F. L. LABOR PARTY

Chicago Federation of Labor Decides in Its Favor.

italism, and the protection of the consumer."—In other words, society is divided into workingmen, capitalists and consumers; in other words, neither the capitalist nor the workingman is a consumer; in other words, workingmen and capitalists being ascertained magnitudes, being the whole population, and not being consumers, Paradise, the glorious realm where people live without material bread, is already established on earth. Question—What, then, is the Rev. Timothy Brosnan, S. J., who writes the article, kicking about?

According to the "Abilene, Tex., Farmers' Journal" of April 6, this year, the Socialist party of that State is trying to float a scheme which promises, by investing \$5 in a certain machine company, to make \$850 on each machine sold, the machine to cost \$150 and to sell at \$1,000. The "Farmers' Journal" holds its nose at the double swindle—the swindle of the scheme itself, the additional swindle of promoting the swindle as "Socialism."

The Socialist Labor Party has long ago preceded the "Farmers' Journal" in holding its nose at S. P. nastiness.

After having exercised their ingenuity in dodging the Labor Question, the Suffragists split in a row at their meeting in Washington on the 19th of this month, and what may the rock be on which the Suffragists were dashed? Why, the Labor Question.

Answering questions at Metropolitan Temple this city on Sunday the 17th of this month Samuel Gompers said he would not have believed it, until he found it was so, that the life of cigarmakers had increased, between 1898 to 1908, fifteen years. Gompers would not have believed it, nor would anybody else; nor does Gompers believe it now; nor does anybody else. Gompers knows better, and so does everybody else. As usual, Gompers flim-flams with fractional truths.

The expectation of the Hon. Miles Poindexter, Representative in Congress from the State of Washington, to block the attempt of "the corporations to acquire all the coal of the vast regions of Alaska" by the election of Roosevelt in 1912, will be disappointed. Whether Roosevelt is elected or not, whatever is worth grabbing, in Alaska or anywhere else in the country, will be grabbed by the corporations, sure as fate. Nothing can "stop" the grab. And nothing will do the UNgrabbing except the working class of the land, politically and economically united under the banner of Socialism.

The "Messenger of the Sacred Heart" for the month of March, in an article that delivers "Battle to Socialism," has this choice bit of analytic presentation of facts: "Every movement directed to the reformation of our present economic order has three purposes in view: the bettering of the condition of the workingman, the curbing of the excessive power of cap-

tion of Labor instruct its executive officers to immediately communicate with the president of the American Federation of Labor and request that he take such steps as may be necessary to enlist the co-operation of farmers' unions and all other bodies seeking political and industrial reform, to the end that the democracy of the nation, now scattered among all existing political parties, wasting its efforts and dissipating its influence, be welded into one, and that a great industrial political movement, having for its purpose industrial liberty, be brought into existence as soon as possible; and be it further

Resolved, That President Fitzpatrick, our delegate to the Farmers' convention, be instructed to use his influence to develop sentiment favorable for this end."

The Resolution Committee introduced the resolution without comment.

Delegate Quinn in speaking in support of the resolution said: "Let us strengthen the hands of Gompers. I have waited for the Executive Council to act but I have waited in vain. We should do all we can to give the A. F. of L. our position in this matter. Gompers is going to the farmers' convention. The farmers are conservative men. I want a revolution in the industrial order. I want to see a complete revolution in the position of the wage workers on the political field. A system that makes masters and slaves must be abolished. And to do this so as to avoid the bloody repetition of the Cromwells and Napoleons of history we need a political movement. I want to see sentiment developed in this nation that will prevent such a disaster. Let us unite the toilers of the land and of the factories."

"Whereas, Said decision, if permitted to stand as the law of the land, will drive the great majority of home-owning or property holding members out of labor unions; and

"Whereas, These judges and the laws they give are the direct results of our own political inactivity; and

"Whereas, It is our judgment and the verdict of history that no old political party proved competent to deal with or solve new questions, having in them larger liberties for the people; and

"Whereas, The great question and problem before the American people at this time for solution is the question of the laborer and the capitalist, and the problem is the industrial problem; and

"Whereas, The history of our country indicates the desire of our citizenship to solve all such questions and problems through the machinery of the ballot box; therefore, be it

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Mass Meeting

Workingmen:

To be free we must throw off the Master Class; to throw off the Master Class we must Unite Politically and Economically on the basis of International Solidarity, without prejudice of Race or Country. Therefore: the—



Socialist Labor Party

Again Bids You Join as One In a

MONSTER MASS MEETING

To Celebrate —

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY

At —

COOPER UNION

Monday, May 2, 1910, at 8 P.M.

SPEAKERS

FRANK E. PASSANO, Candidate for Governor.
JAMES T. HUNTER, Candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.
DANIEL DE LEON, Editor Daily and Weekly People.
JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, Editor Der Arbeiter.
DR. ABRAHAM LEVINE will preside.

ART TO-DAY AND UNDER SOCIALISM

TAKEN FROM AN ARTICLE BY WM. MORRIS, ON 'THE SOCIALIST IDEAL-ART.'

Some people will perhaps not be prepared to hear that Socialism has any ideal of art, for in the first place it is so obviously founded on the necessity for dealing with the bare economy of life, that many and even some Socialists, can see nothing save that economic basis; and moreover, many who might be disposed to admit the necessity of an economic change in the direction of Socialism, believe quite sincerely that art is fostered by the inequalities of condition which it is the first business of Socialism to do away with, and indeed that it cannot exist without them. Nevertheless I assert first, that Socialism is an all-embracing theory of life, and that as it has an ethic and a religion of its own so also has it an esthetic; so that to every one who wishes to study Socialism fully, it is necessary to look on it from the esthetic point of view. And, secondly, I assert that inequality of condition, whatever may have been the case, in former ages of the world, has now become incompatible with the existence of a healthy art.

But before I go further I must explain that I use the word art in a wider sense than is commonly used among us to-day. For convenience's sake, indeed, I will exclude all appeals to the intellect and emotions that are not addressed to the eyesight; though, properly speaking, music and all other literature that deals with style should be considered as portions of art; but I can exclude from consideration as a possible vehicle of art no production of man which can be looked at. And here at once becomes obvious the sundering of the ways between the Socialist and the commercial view of art. To the Socialist a house, a knife, a cup, a steam engine, or what not—anything, I repeat, that is made by man and has form—must either be a work of art or destructive to art. The commercialist, on the other hand, divides "manufactured articles" into those which are pretensely works of art, and art offered for sale in the market as such, and those which have no pretense and could have no pretense to artistic qualities. The one side asserts indifference. The other denies it. The commercialist sees that in the great mass of civilized human labor there is no pretense to art, and thinks that this is natural, inevitable and on the whole desirable. The Socialist, on the contrary, sees in this obvious lack of art a disease peculiar to modern civilization and hurtful to humanity; and furthermore believes it to be a disease which can be remedied.

This disease and injury to humanity, also, he thinks is no trifling matter, but a grievous deduction from the happiness of man; for he knows that the all-pervading art of which I have been speaking, and to the possibility of which the commercialist is blind, is the expression of pleasure in the labor of production; and that, since all persons who are not mere burdens on the community must produce in some form or another, it follows that under our present system most honest men must lead unhappy lives, since their work, which is the most important part of their lives, is devoid of pleasure.

Now, the Socialist not only sees this disease in the body politic, but also thinks that he knows the cause of it, and consequently can conceive of a remedy; and that all the more because the disease is in the main peculiar as above said.

the beauty of trees and fields, he cannot prevent some neighboring landowner making the landscape hideous with utilitarian agriculture; nay, it is almost certain that his own steward or agent will force him into doing the like on his own lands; he cannot even rescue his parish church from the hands of the restoring parson. He can go where he likes and do what he likes outside the realm of art, but there he is helpless. Why is this? Simply because the great mass of effective art, that which pervades all life, must be the result of the harmonious co-operation of neighbors. And a rich man has no neighbors—notthing but rivals and parasites.

Now the outcome of this is that though the educated classes, (as we call them) have theoretically some share in art, or might have, as a matter of fact they have very little. Outside the circle of artists themselves there are very few even of the educated classes who care about art. Art is kept alive by a small group of artists working in a spirit quite antagonistic to the spirit of the time; and they also suffer the lack of co-operation, which is an essential lack in the art of our epoch. They are limited, therefore, to the production of a few individualistic works, which are looked upon by almost everybody as curiosities to be examined, and not as pieces of beauty to be enjoyed.

This, then, is the position of art in this epoch. It is helpless and crippled amidst the sea of utilitarian brutality. It cannot perform the most necessary functions; it cannot build a decent house, or ornament, or book, or lay out a garden, or prevent the ladies of the time from dressing in a way that caricatures the body and degrades it. On the one hand it is cut off from the traditions of the past, on the other from the life of the present. It is the art of a clique and not of the people. The people are too poor to have any share of it.

As an artist I know this, because I can see it. As a Socialist I know that it can never be bettered as long as we are living in that special condition of inequality which is produced by the direct and intimate exploitation of the makers of wares, the workmen, at the hands of those who are not producers in any, even the widest, acceptance of the word.

The first point, therefore, in the Socialist ideal of art is that it should be common to the whole people; and that this can only be the case if it comes to be recognized that art should be an integral part of all manufactured wares that have definite form and are intended for any endurance. In other words,

instead of looking upon art as a luxury incidental to a certain privileged position, the Socialist claims art as a necessity of human life which society has no right to withhold from any one of its citizens; and he claims also that in order that this claim may be established people shall have every opportunity of taking to the work which each is best fitted for; not only that there may be the least possible waste of human effort, but also that that effort may be exercised pleasantly. For I must here repeat what I have often had to say, that the pleasurable exercise of our energies is at once the source of all art and the cause of all happiness; that is to say, it is the end of life. So that, once again, the society which does not give a due opportunity to all its members to exercise their energies pleasantly has forgotten the end of life, is not fulfilling its functions, and therefore is a mere tyranny to be resisted at all points.

Considering the relation of the modern world to art, our business is now, and for long will be, not so much attempting to produce definite art as rather clearing the ground to give art its opportunity. We have been such slaves to the modern practice of the unlimited manufacture of makeshifts for real wares, that we run a serious risk of destroying the very material of art; of making it necessary that men, in order to have any artistic perception, should be born blind, and should get their ideas of beauty from the hearsay of books.

The first step toward the fresh new-birth of art must interfere with the privilege of private persons to destroy the beauty of the earth for their private advantage, and thereby to rob the community. The day when some company of enemies of the community are forbidden, for example, to turn the fields of Kent into another collection of cinder heaps in order that they may extract wealth, unearned by them from a mass of half paid laborers; the day when some hitherto all-powerful "pig-skin stuffed with money" is told that he shall not pull down some ancient building for land which is not his (save as the newly-acquired watch of the highwayman is), that day will be the beginning of the fresh new-birth of art in modern times.

But that day will also be one of the memorable days of Socialism; for this very privilege, which is but the privilege

THE INTERNATIONAL

The International, which term, in a loose way, designates the International Socialist Movement, is at once the quickest and most conclusive reply to those objectors, abounding in every capitalist country, whose continual clamor against Socialism is summed up in the sentence: "Socialism will never take root in this country." For, since the inception of what may be called the international workingmen's, that is, Socialist movement, there has been a tremendous growth both in sentiment and in numbers for the revolutionary principles which it represents. Starting with what was a handful of exiles in Paris in 1836, the movement has gathered millions within its folds, and these members are distributed in every capitalist country.

When the Eighth International Socialist Congress meets this year at Copenhagen, there will be recorded perhaps the largest gathering in the history of these Congresses, for the spirit of international solidarity among the world's class conscious workers is still mounting. "That the present reawakening of the working classes in the most industrial countries of Europe, while it raises new hopes, gives a solemn warning against a relapse into old errors and calls for close connection of the now separate movements;

"For these reasons the International Workingmen's Association has been founded. All its members shall recognize that Truth, morality, justice, must be the basis of their conduct towards all men, regardless of color, creed or nationality. They shall regard it the duty of a man to demand the rights of a man and a citizen, not only for himself, but for every one who does his duty. No rights without duties, no duties without rights."

Two years later, 1866, the first congress of this association was held at Geneva, Switzerland. The new body had affiliations in a number of countries, among which was America. Those who owned allegiance to the International numbered considerably in excess to those who were part and parcel of the Communist League. The new organization had its own troubles with the Anarchists, but Marx was finally successful in having them expelled from the ranks.

In the nature of things, the International had to depend on a membership which more or less failed to grasp the deep significance of the purpose of the organization. This fact, together with the governmental oppression from various countries accounted for its final dissolution; as an organization. All in all, the International marked an important stride in the working class movement, and when its end came in 1875, it left behind an influence that was bound to assert itself again. As Richard Ely correctly said, in 1883; "It is often supposed that the International is dead. This is a great mistake. The formal organization of the old International was dissolved in 1875; but the original spirit survived."

And so it proved. Socialism, the doctrine which the International Association of Workmen espoused, went right ahead gaining converts in the various European countries, as well as in the United States. In 1889, on the occasion of the Paris centenary of the French Revolution, the first International Socialist Congress was held there. There were present 395 delegates. Thus the working class movement, confirming Marx's pointed assertion, that it goes down to defeat to rise ever stronger, manifested itself here with renewed vigor and increased force. Among the resolutions passed at this Congress were such declaring for an eight-hour day, and adopting the first of May as the day on which the world's workers should hold demonstrations in favor of a shorter workday. The next year such demonstrations took place in most capitalist lands.

Since the first Paris international socialist congress six other gatherings have been held and the seventh (that is really the eighth) is now soon to meet at Copenhagen. Beginning with a delegation of 395 in Paris, there was an official representation at Stuttgart, Germany, of 884. Twenty-five countries sent delegations, among these being men from Australia, Japan, and South Africa.

These congresses have now acquired a permanency, and so far the intrepid laborers of Marx and all the other pioneers have borne fruit. The greater fruit yet to come will have to be fought for by each affiliated organization in its own land.

In the face of these facts, recording as they do the onward march of the Social Revolution, the Socialists the world over have great cause for rejoicing on this May Day celebration. The international fraternization on this day is bound to grow in importance and it will yet enforce its message of "Hands up!" to the international capitalist class. Speed the day, ye militants!

Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Capitalism. Spread the light!

Two Pages From Roman History

I. Plebs Leaders and Labor Leaders.
II. The Warning of the Gracchi.

Two Lectures by Daniel De Leon, Editor of The Daily People.

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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY 28 CITY HALL PLACE, NEW YORK.

SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

(Continued from page one.)

Cathy is Pat Calhoun's friend; "our friend" Calhoun is the friend (?) of organized labor.

"Organized Labor" sums up the Milwaukee Social Democratic success in the following words: "What is there in a name? Ask Milwaukee. The good burghers elected a man by name of Seidel by 8,000 majority. The name, which means 'beer mug,' proved itself irresistible. Schlitz, Pabst and Best made Milwaukee famous; it took a Seidel to make it immortal. Laying all jokes aside, the election of Emil Seidel, an intelligent patternmaker as Mayor of Milwaukee on the Socialist ticket, is a forward step. Regardless of whether one believes in the possibility of emancipating the working class by electing proletarians to office, thus making bourgeois out of them, the fact remains that not until all political means have been tried and proven themselves ineffectual will the workers realize the necessity of more drastic measures. . . . Neither the Socialist party of Milwaukee nor the Union Labor party of San Francisco have got any startling revolutionary program."

. . . In reading the platform of the Social Democratic party, as it is called, and comparing it with similar platforms of twenty years ago, one can not help observing the awful comedown from the old principles. In those days the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution, and confiscation of the ill-gotten plunder of capitalism was the predominant part of the program. To-day penny lunches, street sprinkling, and public water closets will do nicely. Estimable measures no doubt, but no more revolutionary than any bourgeois platform might be."

F. W. S.

NEGROES SHOW WHITES SOLIDARITY

Louisville, Ky., April 24.—Hazel Spalding, a white girl, has succeeded in calling a strike of 1100 Negroes employed as stemmer by the American Tobacco Company. The young woman succeeded in slipping past the company's guards in the plant, shouting: "Strike for your rights and follow me."

In an instant the hundreds of Negroes left their work and rushed pell-mell after her, later joining the 400 white girl strikers who had previously gone out at another plant of the company.

HIGH WAGES! WHAT'S THE DIFF?

That the workman of the thirteenth century could buy more with his wages of 8 cents a day than the modern workman can with his \$2.50 to \$6 a day is the declaration of Prof. James J. Walsh of Cathedral College, New York.

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MAD DOGS AND EMPLOYERS

FORMER KILL THEIR HUNDREDS, BUT LATTER SLAY THEIR TENS OF THOUSANDS.

On Christmas day I read an article in a leading daily paper, an article in glaring headlines, stating that during the past year 111 persons had died from mad dog bites. It was proposed to muzzle all dogs, mad, tame and indifferent—let every poodle in the whole country suffer for the mistake of the 111—all to preserve life, limb and domestic happiness. This is indeed a serious matter.

Let us not be too much overwrought over the bites from raving mad dogs; rather let us turn to a larger and more brutalizing force in the United States—this I shall call the "Goring Ox of Industry," like David, "has slain his tens of thousands."

During the last ten years nearly 20,000 coal miners in the United States and Canada have been killed while engaged at work and more than 50,000 have been injured. Of all wage earners who die at ages from 15 to 24 years of age—in the very prime of life—more than 18 per cent perish by violence. Of deaths of wage earners of ages 25 to 34, more than 15 per cent are caused by accidents and violence. Of deaths among quarry workers 26 per cent is caused by industrial fatalities; 11 per cent of all deaths of iron and steel workers is due to occupational causes. Of all the causes of man's untimely taking off, accidental deaths have increased from 6 per cent in 1901 to 9 per cent at the present time, and, when we remember that there are more than 1,400,000 deaths in the United States in one year, we can see that the 111 deaths from bites from mad dogs sinks into insignificance compared with 126,000 unnatural deaths caused largely by unguarded and unmuzzled machinery and unsanitary conditions. Let us muzzle the machinery, vats, belts, stairways, and other places of danger and purify workshops.

In 1907 there were 4,534 railroad employees killed—one to every 369 employed, and 87,644 were injured, or one to every 39 employed. From 1898 to 1907, 52,072 railroad employees were killed and 811,244 injured. Among railroad trainmen, eight out of every thousand are killed; of conductors, 20 per cent of deaths are due to their occupation; the same of engineers. Among switchmen, 42 per cent of deaths are caused by industrial fatalities, and of firemen, who make their last run, only 41 per cent are called by natural causes and 53 per cent are taken by fatalities.

Nor does the list stop here, in the November, 1908, Bulletin of the U. S. Bureau of Labor, F. H. Hoffman says:

"Estimating the wage-earning population of the United States at ages of 15 and over for 1908, at 31,768,043, and assuming a consumption death rate among this element of the population at 2.2 per cent per 1,000, the number of deaths from consumption among wage-earners during 1908 would be approximately 69,584. Since it is possible by intelligent factory inspection and control, and with special regard to ventilation (that is, the removal of injurious dust particles at the point of their origin), to almost entirely eliminate the conditions injurious to health and life, in factories and workshops and industry generally, it is not going too far to advance it as a fundamental principle of sanitary legislation, to reduce consumption to a ratio as low as 1.5 per cent per 1,000. In the above basis such a reduction would result in an annual saving of approximately 22,218 human lives."

Turning again to statistics we learn that in 1900 there were 579,947 children between the ages of 10 and 14 who were illiterate. Thus they were kept at work and kept in ignorance and dwarfed in mind and body.

Children have certain inalienable rights such as life—to be born well and to reach a full and happy life—free from weakness, waste and disease.

The pressure of industry in such occupations where women are employed prevent children from being well born. In 1905 there were 1,065,844 women employed in factories, at a week wage of \$50. In many cases these women have several children to support; how can they pay rent and give to their children

EQUALITY

A Condition Not to Be Feared But to Be Desired, Says American Author.

every year. (Report Bureau of Labor, 1906.)

In ten years 860 coal miners have been killed in Ohio—the average being 235 to the 1,000.

In 1907 there were 4,535 deaths in Ohio due to violence and accidents, of which 2,919 were males and 1,616 females. (Report Secretary of State of Ohio, 1907.)

In 1908 Oklahoma report shows 13 miners killed to every 1,000, and 45 out of every thousand injured. Indiana also has 45 miners in the thousand employed. The Minnesota Accident Bulletin, October, 1909, shows that 37 per cent of the industrial accidents are inflicted upon persons less than 40. The total number of accidents reported from selected branches of industry was 3,292, 220 fatal, 129 being railroad, 82 mining. The Michigan report of 1909 gives 46 fatal, 432 serious, 282 slight, and much information regarding the health and morals of girls and children, gathered by the women inspectors.

An English railroads one employee is killed to the 1,000, and 21 injured, while the rate in Germany is less than one to the 1,000 (0.08). The accidents for all industries in Great Britain is 1.25 to the 1,000, while in the United States it is more than 3. Belgium mines have strict sanitary conveniences, and many American mines stable mules with the men.

The report of Cook county (Chicago) charity service for 1907, on page 38, says:

"A conservative estimate based upon careful inquiry among physicians places the number of these (industrial accidents) at 10,000 a year. It is believed the loss of life and injuries in about three-quarters of this number could have been avoided had proper safety appliances been provided and closer scrutiny maintained for detecting and replacing faulty machinery."

Twenty thousand accidents occur annually in New York state in the industries of mining and manufacturing alone, 2,000 more in transportation, and more unreported—New York Labor Bulletin, December, 1908.

In 1905 there were 150,899 children employed in numerous factories, mines and stores, some with dangerous machines and some in immoral surroundings, at a total wage of \$3.30 a week. The belts of greatest affliction are the northeastern states and the southern manufacturing states. Dr. Hannah Sewell made an investigation of conditions and reported in bulletin No. 52, published by the United States Bureau of Labor. She says:

"Many children seen in the establishments visited appeared to be undersized, the pinched and worn faces, the thin arms puny bodies of many of them giving evidence that they were underweight. Among children reported many were physically unfit for the labor required of them. A few began work before they were 10 years old, though not actually broken down, were at 15 so worn, their energies so far exhausted that advancement in productive powers much beyond the point already reached seemed quite improbable, unless a period of complete rest should intervene."

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WELL SAID

Some Good Things to Put in Your Scrapbook

Slavery.

A slave has no property in his labor; and any man who is compelled to give up the fruit of his labor to another, at the arbitrary will of that other has no property in his labor, and is therefore a slave, whether the fruit of his labor be taken from him directly or indirectly. If it be said that he gives up this fruit by his own will, and that it is not forced from him, I answer, To be sure, he may avoid eating and drinking, and may go naked, but then he must die; and on this condition only, can he refuse to give up the fruit of his labor.

William Cobbett.

An Imaginary Difference.

When the working poor are paid in return for their labor only as much as will buy them the necessities of life, their condition is identical with that of the slave, who receives those necessities at first hand; the former we call "free men" and the latter "slaves," but the difference is imaginary only.

John Adams.

The Earth as Private Property.

The great ones of the world have taken this earth of ours to themselves; they live in the midst of splendor and superfluity. The smallest nook of the land is already a possession; none may touch it or meddle with it.

John Wolfgang Goethe.

Labor and Abstinence.

Since the human race has no means of enjoyable existence at all, but what it derives from its own if everyone was willing to undergo a fair share of this labor and abstinence could attain a fair share of the fruits. But is this the fact? Is it not the reverse of the fact? The reward, instead of being proportioned to the labor and abstinence of the individual, is almost in an adverse ratio to it; those who receive the least, labor and abstain the most.

John Stuart Mill.

The Useless Capitalist.

All the social functions of the capitalist are now performed by salaried employees. The capitalist has no further social functions than that of pocketing dividends, tearing off coupons and gambling on the Stock Exchange, where the different capitalists despise one another of their capital. At first the capitalistic mode of production forces out the workers. Now, it forces out the capitalists, and reduces them, just as it reduced the workers, to the ranks of the surplus population, although not immediately into those of the industrial reserve army.

Frederick Engels.

The Fundamental Principle.

We declare war with the wages system, which demoralizes the hirer and the hired, and enslaves the workingman. We affirm as a fundamental principle, that labor, the creator of wealth, is entitled to all it creates.

Wendell Phillips.

The Socialist Aim.

Socialism says that man, machinery and land must be brought together; that the toll gates of Capitalism must be torn down, and that every human being's opportunity to produce the means with which to sustain life shall be considered as sacred as his right to live.

Allan L. Benson.

CHEAP LABOR.

Easily to Be Found in Country Towns, Says Trade Paper.

In small places, somewhat remote from great centers of population, manufacturers in metal lines are finding comparatively little trouble in securing a sufficiency of good labor. In the older parts of the country, notably New England and New York, there are manufacturing communities which seem at first thought to have no reason for existing as such. They were established usually because of the presence of water power, the capacity of which they outgrew years ago. Some of them have thrived, and have even been given a sharply renewed impetus of prosperity in the last decade. They contain very few industries. Their location is in many cases in the midst of a farming country, which is in an important degree a reason for their present easy labor market.

In one such town there are several establishments manufacturing machine tools, one very large and another by no means small. In common with the

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

HOW PREMIER STOLYPINE IS CULTIVATING IT, UNDER NICHOLAS'S ORDERS.

Russia is being bound hand and foot by her Premier, and being delivered into the power of the "Spheres"—the misty, nameless Olympians of the Tsarskoye-Selo—in short, the bureaucracy, declares an English writer who evidently has no love for the man whose cleverness he describes.

Stolypine's aim is to "rebuild the autocracy," and paralyze the power of the Duma and the press, says Robert Crozier Long in "The Fortnightly Review." His way of paralyzing the Duma is by introducing a series of Government bills of slight importance and thus occupying the time which should be spent on vital matters. Long thus describes the Premier's method, which is a species of "filibustering," not by long speeches, but by active pressing on trifling by-laws, when national issues are at stake:

"While the Duma has been censured, denied its arrogant claim to draft its own rules of procedure, and even to choose what journals it will read, its attempts to pass emancipatory laws have been foiled at every turn by the roguery of a rural chief. She was thrown into jail without trial for three months.

Her successor, Novikoff, wrote that drilling in the Theatre Square impeded traffic. He was thrown into jail without trial for three months.

The next editor, Madame Vassilieff, was thrown into jail without trial for three months.

"The next editor, Madame Lokhina, with documentary proof, exposed the roguery of a rural chief. She was thrown into jail without trial for three months.

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By Frederick Engels. Cloth, 50 cents.

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In 1904	34,104
In 1908	14,237

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SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1910.

The accumulation of that power
which is conferred by wealth in the
hands of the few is the perpetual
source of oppression and neglect to the
mass of mankind.

—MACKINTOSH.

MARK TWAIN.

With the passing of Mark Twain the
era is closed of a humor unique in the
history of humoristic literature—"American
humor."

Like all writers, the humorist is a
product of his times. Differently from
other writers the humorist is the product,
not merely of his times, but of
conditions exceptional in his own locality,
and not of a nature likely to be
duplicated at any other time or place.
Tragedians, lyric poets, romancers, etc.,
—wherever they have risen, whatever
the age, the country or the conditions—
they all have essential features in common.
However much their productions
may bear the colorings peculiar to the
surroundings that gave them birth, all
breathe the same spirit. The evidence
is seen in the striking fact that an
eighteenth century after Christ Goethe
will write a magnificent many centuries
before Christ tragedy of "Iphigenia in
Aulis"; a British Shakespeare will write
an imposing Italian drama of "Othello,
the Moor of Venice"; a French Corneille
will write a thrilling Spanish epopea of
"The Cid"; a Spanish Calderon will
write a lusty Polish Comedy "Sigismund
of Poland"; and so forth. The essential
qualities of all such literary products
depend upon neither time, nationality,
nor social conditions.

Otherwise with humorous literature,
Cervantes's "Don Quixote" never could
have been written out of Spain or at any
other time; Moliere's rollicking comedies
are French, and of a France never seen
before or ever after to be seen, and of a
country not imaginable outside of Gaul;
whatever is humorous in Dickens is located
in England and not locatable anywhere else;
Aristophanes is Greek, Attic Greek, and can be nothing else.
And so with American humor.

American humor is the product of a
combination of circumstances never before
met in the crucible into which peoples
have been thrown—not likely to recur.
To produce the American humorists it required:
first, the patriarchal conditions that promote contemplation;
second, a large variety of human types of
all races, reproducing a large variety of
peculiarities, and stimulating observation;
third, conscious superiority, or
ascendancy. Never before, nor in any
country save this, did these essentials
happen together; nor did they happen
anywhere except in the West. The vast
plains, arched overhead with the vast
cupolas of heaven, coincided with the
conditions that promoted the contemplative-
ness of the Eastern patriarch; the large
number of races that poured into those
plains, not from the Eastern States only,
but especially from all parts of Europe,
stimulated the observing faculties; finally,
the American pioneer in the West was
imbued with a conscious ascendancy
that is unique in the annals of man, and
perfectly intelligible. From these con-
ditions sprang "American humor"—hence
the American humorist is a Western
product; hence also, being the product
of an accidental combination that no
longer exists, nor is likely to recur,
American humor and the American hu-
morist are things of the past, henceforth
to be treasured as Aristophanes, Cervantes,
Moliere, Dickens, etc., are treasured,
and, as time passes, to be enjoyed
only with the aid of history.

The race of the American humorist be-
gan with "Artemus Ward," though a
Maine man by birth, a product of the
West. That race now closes with "Mark
Twain," a born Westerner. As with time,
the history of "America in the making"
will be needed to appreciate the humor
of her matchless humorists, so will the

brilliant line that started with Charles
Farrar Brown and now closes with
Samuel L. Clemens remain invaluable
beacons of American history, inexhaustible
sources of keenest philosophy flavored
with a humor that is unique in its
tartness, as it is tart in its uniqueness.

THE SAME OLD PADDED BEAUTY.
Had Marx lived to this day, and
watched the performances of the Tariff
Reform bourgeoisie, now that the Demo-
cratic landslide in Rochester has
confirmed the two previous landslides in
Brockton and Missouri, forecasting a
pending Democratic sweep all over the
country, he would have been furnished
with many a score of additional shafts
for that exquisite satire of his "An Ad-
dress on Free Trade."

That the Free Trader, or his half-
brother the Tariff Reformer, sails under
false pretenses is well known. Bent
upon a reduction of the cost of living so
that he can pay lower wages to his em-
ployees, and thereby rake in all the larger
profits, the Free Trader ever steps
forward as the particular "Friend of
Labor" whose breakfast table he hates
to see plundered by a high tariff. Bent,
accordingly, upon establishing capital-
ism upon the firmest footing possible,
the Free Trader puts on all the allurements
of a "revolutionist" whereby to
entrap the latent anti-capitalist senti-
ment of discontent. All this is well
known. In these days of high prices,
however, when the depreciation of gold
is raising the cost of living to a danger-
ous pitch—in these days the Free
Trader is exhibiting himself with pecu-
liar perfidy.

A bourgeois the Free Trader is in
nowise affected by rising prices. He can
recoup himself, and recoup himself nicely:
as is done by all bourgeois, whenever
they have "to recoup, they "recoup"
themselves so thoroughly that they
come out the gainers. The "necessity to
recoup" is one of the most welcome "ne-
cessities" to the plump bourgeois. There
ever is money for him in the "nec-
essity." In this particular instance, how-
ever, the "necessity" is made to perform
two jobs—first, the job of "recouping"
with a vengeance; second, the job of
stampeding the unwary with the false
cry that "The Tariff is to blame." Ac-
cordingly, the existing and towering
high prices are a god-send to the Free
Trader. People who have adjusted
themselves to a certain standard of
prices might remain deaf to the suggestion
that Free Trade or Tariff Reform
will benefit them; people, however, who
find themselves suddenly plunged into
unbearably high prices, are more likely
to respond to the false cry—and thus be
made to pull the chestnuts of Free
Trade out of the fire for the Free Trade
bourgeois. And that seems pretty clearly
to be happening.

Free Trade loves to present herself in
the light of the Goddess of Liberty.
Under the lime-light of facts the Old
Beauty is discovered to be all padding
and paint.

PAGE-SETTING IN THE NEW ZEALAND PARADISE.

It would be a pity if the recurrence
of the malady of a "Labor Cabinet" in
Australia, just re-occurred in that
country, were so completely to blanket
the parabolical conditions of that
other "Paradise of Labor," New Zealand,
as to cause a certain "Labor" de-
cision, just rendered in the latter
"Paradise," to be lost sight of.

Vol. X., Part 7, issued this year by
the New Zealand Department of La-
bour, and containing the "Awards,
Agreements and Decisions" rendered
under the celebrated "Industrial Con-
ciliation and Arbitration Act," records
on its page 807 the following regula-
tion:

"(a) Any worker who considers
himself incapable of earning the mini-
mum wage fixed by this award may be
paid such lower wage as may from
time to time be fixed," etc., etc.

This is taking thirty-nine words to
express what here in America is ex-
pressed by just one compound word—
"Page-Setting."

When here in America the employer
and his labor-lieutenant in the Union
have made a contract, "schedule," on
wages, for appearance's sake, and have
agreed to violate the "schedule" in
fact, what is done is this: One of the
"Union men," equipped with a paid-up
card and in the game with both
employer and lieutenant, is picked
out (and paid) to hustle. The other
workers are expected to keep up the
pace set by the picked man. A good
many succeed, although in succeeding
their tongues hang out of their
mouths parched. These "successes"
receive the "schedule" wages: the
"failures" don't. The consequence of
the manoeuvre is—

First, the "successful" employees re-
ceive, in point of fact, less wages than
they bargained for: they bargained for
a certain wage, having in mind a
certain amount of tissue-consuming

exertion: they receive the amount, but
upon a much larger tissue-consuming
exertion;

Second, the "failures" among the em-
ployees receive a smaller wage than
that bargained for: they are brow-
beaten into silent acceptance with the
plausible pretext that they have not
worked as hard as they agreed to do,
as proved by the hustling of the "su-
ccesses";

Thirdly, the employer rakes in larger
profits: he rakes in the surplus wealth
that normal exertion on the part of
the employees would anyhow pour into
his pocket; he rakes in the additional
surplus wealth that flows from the
intense toll of the "successes"; and he
rakes in, in addition to the surplus
wealth yielded by the "failures," the
difference between the "schedule"
wages, and the wage actually paid to
them.

That is called Pace-Setting in
America. The employers' class in New
Zealand wraps up the process in a 39-
term phraseology. Does the "Para-
dise" feature of New Zealand consist
in a verbosity that intoxicates the
worker, and the absence of which, in
America, leaves the worker sober to
contemplate the sober fact?

DEAD AND DON'T KNOW IT.

A beautifully gotten up booklet is
that issued by Elbert Hubbard entitled
"The Standard Oil Company." The
title is wrong. Should have been:
"London Rules Persisted in After Mar-
quis of Queensbury Rules Have Come
Into Force."

The booklet is, of course, a eulogy
of the Standard Oil Trust. That's
timely enough: Standard Oil stands
badly in need of eulogy. What is ut-
terly out of season is the mold in which
the eulogy is cast. It is the old mold
—a mold wholly worn out, and now
yelling at every crack for a new.

Utterly old and decrepit is the style
of throwing dust in the eyes and ears
of the workers by slinging before them
such figures as the Company "pays
out in wages fifty millions annually"
and then committing the imprudence of
stating the number of employees—"more
than eighty thousand"—among
whom the fifty millions are distributed.
—One time, when "London Rules" pre-
valled, that sort of thing "worked";
now that "Marquis of Queensbury
Rules" are in vogue, the more than
80,000 employees take paper and
pencil, divide themselves into the
huge-seeming \$50,000,000, and the buble
shrinks to less than \$2 a day.

Utterly old and decrepit is the style
of throwing dust into the eyes of the
"Public" by claims of "decentralization."
—One time, when "London Rules" pre-
valled, that sort of thing took; now that
"Marquis of Queensbury Rules" have come in, one investigation after
another exposes the fact that, like
criminals who sail under a variety of
aliases, the "decentralized" Standard
Oil has almost as many aliases as
plants.

Utterly old and decrepit is the style
of turning political economy topsy-
turvy with the claim that capital is a
result, not the starting point of Stand-
ard Oilism.—One time, when "London
Rules" passed current that sort of
gold-brickism "caught suckers"; to-
day, when the "Marquis of Queens-
bury Rules" of experience hold the
"Public's" nose to the grindstone of
fact, and Capital bars Individual En-
terprise, the gold-brick, that once took
in people, does so no longer.

Utterly old and decrepit is the style
of throwing dust into the "Public's" eye
regarding the prosperity of ONE
meaning the prosperity of ALL. That
sort of thing used to puzzle enough
people long enough to have their
pockets picked: that was in the days
of "London Rules"—Now that we are
in the days of "Marquis of Queens-
bury Rules" no one is taken in—at
least not enough to suit the purposes
of Standard Oilism.

Utterly old and decrepit is the style
of claiming that "the nation is safe
when its people are employed."—The
duplicity of the claim succeeded in
the days of "London Rules": it does
not in these days of "Marquis of
Queensbury Rules." In these days
when the unemployed masses can no
longer be humbugged into believing
that they are employed, and when
those who are employed have by a bitter
experience discovered that "employment"
under Standard Oilism leaves the country
ever on the brink of crises—in these days to talk "em-
ployment" is to remind people of that
which regularly alternates with such
employment—the bread-line, the
tramp, etc.

A bulletin issued to-day by the Inter-
State Commerce Commission shows an
increase in the number of casualties on
American railroads is shown by the re-
port for the quarter ended December 31,
1909, as compared with the correspond-
ing quarter of the previous year.

The consequence was inevitable. With
just enough constructive knowledge to
become impossible anywhere, the Ex-
S. L. P.-men in the S. P. neither could
teach the S. P., nor could he himself be
taught by the S. P. If these Ex-S. L. P.-men
had been only a few, the S. P. might
have resisted the microbe. They were
too many, at any rate enough—outside of
Milwaukee—absolutely to nullify the
special mission of the S. P. With the
notable exception of the city of Mil-
waukee, which alone is carrying out the
specific S. P. mission, everywhere else in
all important S. P. centers, the to the
specific S. P. mission, deadly Ex-S. L.
P.-men are, in the main, the runners of the
S. P. press, city, State and national
offices—including the Chicago "Pro-
tester."

The bulletin makes a comparison of
steam roads with the electric lines on
which inter-State traffic is carried. The
total number of persons killed on the
electric lines was 26 and 642 were in-
jured. The total number of accidents on
the steam roads was 3,206, 1,745 colli-
sions and 1,461 derailments, of which
257 collisions and 155 derailments af-
fected passenger trains. The damage to
cars, roadbeds, and equipments amounted
to \$2,733,830.

Elbert Hubbard, using the allu-
rements of art to eulogize Standard Oil-
ism is an object lesson of the debauch-
ing influence of Capitalism—that is
a sad spectacle. But the sadness of
the spectacle is relieved by the simul-
taneous spectacle of the intellectual

bankruptcy that Capitalism now suf-
fers from. As Capitalism does not
know that, tho' its light still shines,
it is a star extinct, neither are its
candle bearers aware that the old
tricks are worn out.

DERVISH MATHEMATICS.

With great tooting of horns several
large corporate employers of labor have
announced "raises of wages." The capi-
talist press of the country is going dizzy
with joy over it—of course intending
the joy to be absorbed by the workers, to the
still greater joy of the employers, who
can then covertly pluck them some more.
The Boston "Herald" has its spasm pic-
torially. A large scale is shown nailed to
the wall. In one pan the Increased Cost
of Living, in a market basket, has
weighed so heavily that the scale is all
awry. In the other pan, knocked sky-
high, is a bunch of empty Pay En-
velopes, which three puffy hands, care-
fully labeled U. S. Steel, Pennsylvania
R. R., and N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., are
gingerly filling with Increases of Wages.
The whole spasm is entitled "Restoring
the Balance."

This is Dervish mathematics.

Money wages, despite all their appar-
ent solidity, are a snare and a delusion.
By and of themselves, tell nothing.
Two men may be getting \$5 each in
money wages, and yet the pay of one be
twice as much as that of the other. Two
men may be getting \$2 and \$10 respecti-
vely, and yet the \$10 man be the poorer.
Man can not subsist on money. In
its metal or paper material resides no
capacity for satisfying hunger or keeping
out the cold. It is only when money is
converted by purchase into commodities
which have that capacity that its value
is ascertained. The amount of commodi-
ties purchasable by a given money wage,
and not the figure stamped upon its
face, are the measure of that wage's size
or smallness.

Now, what has happened to money,
and with it, to money wages? In the
past fourteen years the purchasing pow-
er of the dollar has dropped in the neigh-
borhood of 45 per cent. The greenback
is just as long and green as ever, the
metal dollar just as round and heavy.
The figures and emblems on both have
remained unchanged. Yet none the less
truly have they lost in value. What
could be bought in 1896 for \$1 now costs
\$1.75. Only a little more than half what
a dollar would purchase fourteen years
ago will that dollar purchase now. Thus
although workman may be getting to-
day identically as many "dollars" in
wages as he was in '96, he has in fact
suffered a wage reduction of 45 per cent.

Hence the rockets and red fire indulged
in in the capitalist press over the recent-
ly announced "raises in wages." They
must make those "raises" look
"big." Taking them at their own word,
which there is every reason to doubt, the
Sugar Trust only raised wages 5 to 10
per cent.; the Steel Trust, 6; the Penn-
sylvania road, 6; the Delaware & Lacka-
wanna, 6; the New York Central, 6; and
others in the same ratio. Moreover, these
increases of 5, 6, or 10 per cent., are
not 5, 6, or 10 per cent. on the old
higher-valued wages; they are 5, 6, or 10
per cent. of the present depreciated
wages, bringing them down in fact to an
ironical 3, 4, or 5 per cent. The lower
the increases in fact, all the more ne-
cessity for inspired jubilation, all the
louder must the pretence be shouted of
their "restoring the Balance."

Skilful Dervishes of India place a bean
on a platter. A few skilful passes, and
the amazed audience thinks it sees three
or a dozen. The American working
class wants no Dervish mathematics.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS GROW.

Three Hundred More Persons Killed
Than in the Same Time Last Year.

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CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

S. P. A "MISSING AND A BYWORD" EVERYWHERE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I must again ask you to change my address on the Daily People. I have had to be on the move a good deal lately looking for a job at mining.

The Daily People being the only ray of sunshine across my dark and thorny path as a wage slave, you can imagine how hard it is for me to be without the paper.

In the six months that I have been reading the Daily People I have learned more about Socialism, its aims and purposes, and how to accomplish the overthrow of capitalism, than I ever learned before.

This city of Livingston is a railroad town of about 5,000. There are large machine and car shops here; the N. P. R. R. is the chief exploiter of labor. The Socialist party was very active here once upon a time, but now it is in decay, the same as elsewhere.

There is some prospect here for good S. L. P. propaganda. The workers feel the capitalist gaff and are reative under it. They are at present hopelessly ignorant as to the cause of their misery and the remedy therefor. That they are in such ignorance is due to the false teachings of the S. P. on economics.

H. D.

Livingston, Mont., April 17.

A CORRECTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Two errors crept into recent reports by myself to The People, as follows: Regarding the report of the first Gillhaus meeting when the "direct actionists" came alongside the S. L. P. meeting and sang, it should have read that an ex-direct actionist standing on the curb remarked as he bought some literature that the singing sounded like boarding house hash set to a Chinese funeral march. In the report of another Gillhaus meeting appearing April 5 I meant to state that Kasper Bauer had left the S. P. and not that he had joined the S. L. P.

N. W.
New York, April 18.

betraying the principles of revolutionary Socialism. Until the honest element in the Socialist party disconnect themselves from that party and join the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party, said Gillhaus, and work unitedly against capitalism, will progress in the Socialist movement of this country be slow.

The members of the Socialist party seemed to be well contented with the remarks of Gillhaus, and the sentiment is strong for unity, at least in the mind of one shining light in the Local, who agrees with the tactics and principles of the Socialist Labor Party but who has failed to learn lessons of the past, that "boring from within" means, if boring to a purpose, to land on the outside, or else lying low and applauding the labor fakir.

The chairman, in closing, said that the Socialist party will celebrate International Labor Day with a picnic, and that all organizations are welcome, the capitalist class, including John D. and Andrew Carnegie.

H. J. Schade, of Los Angeles, is scheduled to speak here next Sunday night, and we hope for a full attendance of the Socialist party members.

David Biell.
Pasadena, Calif., April 10.

GREAT INDEED ARE ITS NEEDS.
To the Daily and Weekly People:—I thought that by this time, after the One Day's Wage Fund, the 10,000 mark from Germany; the dollar for each mark, the grand monument for the Call—I meant to say Ben Hanford—the \$2,000 from the "Vorwärts" and \$3,000 in addition thereto, and now the \$600 each and every week (I know there were scores of other funds but who can remember the names)—I thought that now at last the "Call" would be self-sustaining (with the \$600 per week of course). Imagine how surprised I was when I saw it reported in the "New York Law Journal" of March 12th, that Henri Rogowski sued and got a judgment against the "Call" for \$3,061.20. How about increasing the donations to \$1,000 per week? Why not? Is it not due to the "Call" that the S. P. made such great gains? Let us therefore be generous enough and give all the money we can to the only English Socialist Daily."

N. W.
New York, April 18.

'FRISCO NOTES.'

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Lord Kitchner of Khartoum has been with "us." The doughty general, whose fame rests on the slaughter of the Dervishes at Omdurman, at which occasion this mighty warrior butchered some ten thousand spear-armed barbarians and maimed seventeen thousand more with machine guns, has been received with loud hosannahs by the local bourgeois press. He has been wined and dined by the leading citizens, including the Governor of our State.

On the Pacific Coast the small shipper has received another booting. The Pacific Mail, owned by the S. P. R. R., has a monopoly of the trade that goes across the Isthmus. A new and competing company was formed. The tentacles of monopoly were to be loosened. Great was the joy among the cockroach shippers. But alack and alas! Secretary of War Dickinson virtually refused to allow the new concern to use the Government owned railroad across the Isthmus. Those people who expect to see the back-bone of the railroad octopus broken when the Panama Canal is completed had better take notice.

The brains of society again! In Sacramento, the State capital, fish dealers send thousands of pounds of fish to the crematory every week. City Street Superintendent R. C. Irvine of that Sacramento, has the following to say about this matter: "The city would be well provided with fish if these people would turn their surplus over to the poor and not destroy it in that manner. The local fish trust seems to be in the position to do what it pleases with prices and the supply of fish."

Comrade Charles Pierson, on his way to Portland, is stopping over a week in San Francisco. He has held several street meetings at which considerable literature was sold. He is out after subs in the vigorous way he is noted for.

Pierson has the following to say about sub-getting: "I do not get subs through any mysterious methods or through my personality. No. People subs are and should be obtained

strictly through the merits of the paper. By pointing out the excellent features of The People, such as, the Letter Box, through which any knotty problem in economics and in Socialism will be handled free of charge to subscribers, the Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan dialogues, which dispose of the current objections to Socialism, the clear, clean-cut editorials, the educational articles and industrial news, it is comparatively easy to obtain subs. Of course they do not come to us, we must go after them."

Cov.
San Francisco, Calif., April 10.

A BONA FIDE PROPOSITION FOR SOOTH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—To those readers of The People who think that ability, foresight, brains and integrity, etc., are of no account, the following advertisement, which appeared in the Chicago Sunday Tribune for April 17, should serve as a corrective. It illustrates beautifully how accumulations, original or otherwise, may be acquired by honest business, and it also shows the value and character of correspondence schools.

H. Norlin.
Valparaiso, Ind., April 19.

(Clipping.)

I have a mail order course in acting, elocution, and dramatic art, established and extensively advertised; excellent result-bringing literature unequalled follow-up system and complete course. One thousand letters of prospective students. Other business interests require my absence from city. A man with \$2,000 and several hours a day to devote to it can reap a harvest of dollars. No experience necessary. Can be operated from your home. Course sells for \$20; actual cost less than \$2. If you mean business and want an excellent bona fide proposition, investigate this one. Address H P 298, Tribune.

"TREMENDOUS PROGRESS" OF SO-CALLED I. W. W.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Bush Temple "I am a Bummy" has "invaded Philadelphia." As far as I can learn, some S. P. men have formed a Local here more as a matter of spite than anything else. They have always declared in favor of Industrial Unionism but refused to be "bossed," and as the recognition of facts and the taking advantage of past mistakes and experiences is "bossism," they have always refused to join us. Now they are going it alone. The People will be kept informed of their antics.

Last night I attended a meeting addressed by these people and addressed by J. Eitor. In spite of the fact that Eitor received splendid advertisement from the "Evening Times," a capitalist evening paper, during the strike, his audience was very disappointing.

Besides the chairman and secretary, there were present about ten S. P. men and Higgins and myself. Eitor did not speak long, and his subject, which has been advertised as "Shop Organization," was not touched. Although apparently disappointed with the efforts to drum up an audience, he exhorted them to be undismayed, as the "I. W. W." was winning all along the line and the A. F. of L. losing out everywhere. He might have added, except in Philadelphia. He told them of how in Trenton that day on the day before the men on strike had kicked the A. F. of L. organizers out; how in New Bedford the weavers had chased their officers out a few days before, and how in the Pittsburg district the men carried handles up their sleeves for the A. F. of L. officers and organizers. He predicted a great success for the organization within a very short time and promised New York and Philadelphia each a whole organizer AFTER THE NEXT CONVENTION.

When Eitor got through, Karl Hirsch, an S. P. man and until recently an A. F. of L. official (if he is not still one), took the floor and attempted to show the difference between Industrial Unionism and A. F. of L.-ism. Outlining the tactics of the I. W. W. he said: "When the I. W. W. calls a strike, every one of us will go on picket duty, and if the mounted police or militia or Fencibles are turned out, we will fight them in a body and not as individuals."

To those apologists for the Bush Temple who say that the change of the Preamble did not necessarily mean a declaration for physical force only and the rejection of political action, which eventually is bound to develop into open dynamitism, this quotation is offered in evidence. Other "points" equally as foolish could be taken from the utterances of this man Hirsch since he has been under the influence

of "Bush Temple." Eitor's speech, short as it was and vague, was also full of the suggestion of physical force, the pitting of unarmed men against the forces of armed suppression. The veiled dynamitism of Eitor is very thinly veiled and may mean trouble in the near future for, not Eitor, but some of his dupes in the Pittsburgh district.

Now a word to the S. L. P. men who wish to see this serpent scotched. Get busy! You have got to do the work and until you do it, it will remain undone. Mixed Locals of the I. W. W. should be in existence wherever there is a Section of the S. L. P. Those who object to a "Miniature Organization," should be inside helping to remove that objection. Those who were discouraged by the events of the 1908 convention should have gotten over it by this time and those who expected to restore the original Preamble "at the next convention" should have gotten over that by this time. "There ain't goin' ter be any" until the remnant of the organization which survived the disaster of 1908 holds one, and you must help. So, get busy!

The address of the General Secretary is H. Richter, Hamtramck, Michigan. I forgot to say that the cards advertising the meeting of the so-called I. W. W. had a life-size A. F. of L. label right in the centre.

Robert L. McLure.
Phila., Pa., April 19.

AS TO "THE CALL."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In a recent article entitled, "Harmony in Chunks," in which I considered the disruption in the Socialist party in California, from documents issued by the warring factions there, I observed that as in the California S. P. so it was elsewhere in that party.

To-day's New York "Call" gives ample evidence as to the internal wrangling that is going on in Local New York Socialist party. The S. P. Utopians after having sunk over one hundred thousand dollars in the endeavor to show us how to run a Socialist paper, and getting nowhere at all, instead of discarding utopianism and getting down to earth, are in each other's hair—at the old, old game, of the pot calling the kettle black.

According to the "Call's" report, the ultra utopians—what must these be seeing that others are Utopian enough in all conscience!—won out at a meeting of the Publishing Association held Friday night, to decide upon some sort of a policy for the paper. It was hoped that the "magic name" of a magazine writer, as its editor, would revive the drooping fortunes of the "Call," which, despite the large fund it has had, is to-day, according to the Law Journal of the 11th, laboring under a judgment of \$3,000 secured against it by one of its creditors.

Morris Hillquit, according to the "Call" report, would eliminate references to Marx and Engels, also serious articles on Socialism. The magazine writer's advice was to run a list of labor union meetings on the editorial page, leave out the letters, and place humorous matter there. On this theory Puck and Judge must be the ideal for a Socialist paper. The "Call" has never satisfied any thinking S. P. man as a Socialist paper, nor has it satisfied the utopians. It has been colorless, satisfying no one, and as a consequence what circulation it started with has dwindled away, and those responsible for its shortcomings are damning the workingmen and clawing one another.

Neither the Milwaukee "Victory," nor the "new policy" will help the "Call." The only thing that would help it they will not try, and that is get down to earth. To enable the "Call" to do that it would require a united and harmonious organization behind it. What it has behind it is an organization that has, as A. M. Simons declared, become a "hissing and a byword" to the American working class.

The "Call" is wrecked from inside its own party, its party itself being wrecked.

J. H.
Jersey City, April 18.

FOOD ADULTERATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I read in a recent issue of the Weekly People how "fine imported sardines," packed in "superlative olive oil," purchased in Pittsburg, Pa., were found to be frauds, and where other death dealing "foods" were bought in the stores of Pittsburg.

This adulterating of food is undoubtedly one of the most infamous of crimes against humanity. The earth teems with good wholesome foodstuffs, but capitalism, in order to glut its ferocious thirst for profit, pollutes them and poisons the human race. In Bliss' "Encyclopedia of Social Reform" appears an article on this subject which, boiled down, amounts to the following:

Lard is generally grossly adulterated with cotton-seed oil, and compound

lard is made almost wholly of this oil, but sometimes paraffin shares its company. The "dosing" of milk with formaldehyde and its adulteration is general. Almost all of the cheap grades of condensed milk are frauds. Cheese is very seldom the thing it pretends to be. Oleomargarine is still sold for butter and a thing known as "renovated butter," temporarily transformed, according to Commissioner Blackburn of Ohio, from unsalable butter in various degrees of putrefaction is sold in large quantities. But a new process of "faking" butter, which is no more than the solidifying of skimmed milk, threatens an overflow of the markets. Pulverized sugar is very liberally adulterated, and most, if not all, of the popular brands of maple sugar and syrup are substitutions. Molasses and fancy syrups are chiefly glucose. Virtually all sales of coffee to the consumer are fraudulent in one way or another. As over ninety-eight per cent. of all coffee imported into the United States comes from Latin America, it is evident that very few persons in this country have ever tasted either Mocha or Java. Coffee, especially when ground or pulverized, is very generally adulterated with beans, peas, barley, and other and less wholesome substitution, while "coffee essence" and coffee compounds are almost invariably fraudulent. Tea is considerably "touched up" with graphite, substituted and adulterated. There is probably a certain amount of "touching up" of fish; 385,699 pounds of fish were seized and destroyed by the health authorities in New York City in 1905. Cocoas and chocolates are very frequently adulterated, sometimes with no more than an excess of starch, wheat flour, or maize, but in other cases with foreign fats and insoluble matter. The so-called gluten flour has been shown to be largely fraudulent, and bakers' bread is freely "dosed" with alum. Much of the cake in the cheap bakeries is unfit to eat, and as for the ordinary ice cream, it would be more appropriately named frozen starch and skinned milk. Eggs have been fabricated to a certain extent, and "Egg Flake" and "bottled egg" are the product of putrid eggs deodorized by boracic acid. This whole class of commodities—vinegar, pickles, and condiments—is subject to the most shameless adulteration and substitution. Canned vegetables are very generally "freshened" or colored with chemical salts and preserved with boracic or salicylic acid. Peas, string beans, corn, asparagus and tomatoes are all subject to this manipulation. Canned or dried fruit suffer a fate similar to that of vegetables. Fruit spreads are subject to the most brazen and wholesale debasement or substitution. Cream of tartar and baking powder are variously adulterated or substituted, much of the former being nothing more than plain bicarbonate of soda. Candy, and especially cheap candy, is largely adulterated. It is, or was, actually colored by poisonous colors, one of which was chrome yellow, and terra alba, a white mineral, and was used for "loading" candy and cheapening it. So far as natural flavors are concerned, they have been almost entirely replaced by artificial compounds made by the chemist in the laboratory.

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The "Call" is wrecked from inside its own party, its party itself being wrecked.

Wm. H. Cusack.
Chicago, Ill., April 18.

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NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

R. A. HOLLAND, MICH.—There can be no feudalism without landlordism; but there can be landlordism without feudalism.

M. J. C. ST. PAUL MINN.—The question: "What are the Socialists going to do with the illiterate and ignorant classes?" is not an intelligent one. It implies a number of things that are not so. It implies that an illiterate man cannot be reached with print: this is not so: the spoken word touching the man's class interests will reach him: in the measure that he sees that light will he strive to rid himself of the trammels of illiteracy. The question implies that ignorance is just one thing: yet a man may be ignorant of Greek and still be capable to discern facts: or he may be crammed full of learning and yet be blind as a bat. If a man is so dense that no education can get through his wool, why he then belongs in the ranks of the capitalist parties, as water-carrier or in some other role at capitalist parties' processions—and the capitalist parties are welcome to him.

C. A. F. BOSTON, MASS.—Theoretically—you understand? Theoretically—the Republican party must win out in 1912, and the Democratic party cannot: ultimate triumph is bound to rest with the Interests grouped in the Republican party. All the same, accidents are possible. Such an accident would be Democratic victory which could only be transitory. Besides the theoretic reasons that insure Republican success, there is this other reason. The chances ever are good that the Democratic party will blunder egregiously, and thus fail to avail itself of temporarily favorable chances.

W. A. ATLANTA, GA.—It was in the December issue of his "Watson's Jeffersonian Magazine" that Tom Watson three times called Engels a "Jew."

R. O. MT. VERNON, S. D.—Such matters demand diving into the Census figures. A letter to L. H. Gibson, Manager National Wholesale Liquors Association, Cincinnati, O., might fetch some information.

S. R. M. BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—"Happy the man whose father went to the devil" is an old adage that means that none can be rich without committing crime, and that the rich must therefore go to the devil. It means, finally, also, that riches are good things, and that the man who is rich, not because he grew rich and would,

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Paul Augustus, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtney,
National Secretary, 144 Duchess ave-
nue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the
Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall
Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no
Party announcements can go in that
are not in this office by Tuesday,
6 p.m.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

All orders for bundles of the Weekly
People must be in this office, no later
than 4 p.m., on the Tuesday preceding
date of issue, to insure their being filled.

COLORADO S. E. C.

The Colorado State Committee, S. L. P., met on April 19, Ben Hurwitz acting
as chairman. All members present except Hawkins, excused.

Minutes of previous meeting read and
approved.

Communications: From Gerry of Section El Paso Co. ordering due stamps and
requesting that the S. E. C. have a busi-
ness or back numbers of the Daily People
sent to the Section each week for free
distribution. The secretary had complied
with the request; action endorsed and
the secretary instructed to find out from
Gerry whether or not the Section wish
the order continued. A statement from
the Labor News Company on the activity
of the various States, as shown by the
amount of literature purchased, was read
and the situation discussed. A circular
letter was received from the trustees of
the national "Leaflet Distribution Fund"
calling for funds for the purpose of hav-
ing S. L. P. literature distributed free
throughout the country where the work
will be most effective; action deferred
until after next meeting of Section
Denver.

Under new business the secretary was
instructed to send out a call for a refer-
endum vote on the question of whether
a State convention shall be held this
year, or the business of such convention
be transacted by the referendum, vote to
close May 15th.

Decided to purchase from the State
secretary an Edison Mimeograph at the
price of \$10.

Motion adjourned, carried.

Secretary.

CONNECTICUT S. E. C.

Regular meeting of the Connecticut
S. E. C. Socialist Labor Party, was held
at headquarters, 24 Elm street, Hartford,
on April 19. Chas. Backofen in the chair.
All members present.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted
as read.

Communications from Section Mystic,
sending \$10 for State agitation fund and
\$12 for due stamps. Section Rockville
sending \$6 for due stamps, and regarding
the coming State convention. From
State E.C. Massachusetts regarding Section
Providence, H. L. and State canvass-
er-organizer. From National Secretary
Paul Augustus regarding Section Ken-
tington. From Section Bridgeport re-
garding the so-called S. L. P. Propaganda
Club. From J. Marek, New Haven, send-
ing bill of \$12.

Financial report: Income, \$34; expens-
es, \$12.70; balance on hand, \$70.95.
The State Secretary, Fred Fellermann,
reported that he sent notice to all Sec-
tions regarding the State convention
which will be held on May 30 at Rock-
ville.

The following vote was cast where the
State convention should take place: for
Hartford 2; for Rockville, 62.

The so-called S. L. P. Propaganda Club
of Bridgeport is not officially recognized
through the press or S. E. C.

Bill of J. Marek was ordered paid.

Motion carried to accept the two State
agitation plans as proposed by the S. E.
C. of Massachusetts.

Adjournment followed.

Frank Knoetek, Rec. Sec.

MAY DAY IN CANTON, OHIO.

International Labor Day will be cele-
brated in Canton, O., on SUNDAY, May
1st, 2 p.m. A mass meeting, at which
speakers in five languages will explain
the significance of the day, will be held
at Teatona Hall, on Bucher street. It
behoves all comrades and sympathizers
to be present and bring their friends.

The arrangements for the affair have
been made by the Slavic, German and
English Educational clubs. And adminis-
tration of 10 cents will be charged to cover
expenses. Besides the speeches, there
will be music and recitations appropriate
for the day.

Comrades, wake up, and let May 1st
be the starter for renewed activity,
which has been lacking only too long.
The steelworkers at the Stark Rolling
Mills have been locked out for attempt-
ing to organize. If we had a live Section
of the S. L. P. or Local of the I. W. W.

MAY DAY!

"WORKINGMEN OF ALL COUNTRIES, UNITE! YOU HAVE NOTHING
TO LOSE BUT YOUR CHAINS. YOU HAVE A WORLD
TO GAIN!"—KARL MARX

MAY DAY—INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY
—is an occasion of universal interest
and significance. It is then that the
revolutionary toilers of the world send
fraternal greetings to each other,
pledging the aid of international solidar-
ity, in their bitter struggle against
the master class.

Working class solidarity—industrial,
political, international—is a pre-requisite
for the Social Revolution.

Due to competition for the world's
markets, the capitalist class is torn
with dissensions; the wolfish thirst
for profits and the necessity of dispos-
ing of the surplus product stolen from
the workers impel the capitalists of
each separate country to strive fierce-
ly for the mercantile mastery of the
globe. So necessary is this mastery to
their continued existence, that we see
the capitalistic governments increasing
their armies and navies as the
years go by, in preparation for that
vast conflict bound to be precipitated
by this struggle for markets,—and this
in spite of pretentious, tho' impotent,
Peace Congresses and similar hypocritical
twaddle. But while this antagonism
of interest is evident, this other
fact is also true: that in their opposition
to the Revolutionary Proletariat
the Capitalist exploiters are one, irres-
pective of race, creed or country: in
times of danger in their struggles with
the fleeced toilers, they smother their
animosities, close their ranks, and pre-
sent an undivided front to the common
foe; and in the measure that the Social-
ist Movement becomes more powerful,
this international coalition of the
Capitalist class will become more se-
cure.

The only organization in this coun-
try in accord with International So-
cialism, and adhering strictly to the
above principles, is the Socialist Labor
Party—that has ever striven, and con-
tinues to strive, for the unity of the
Working Class. Hence it is the only
organization that can heartily, and
with enthusiasm, acclaim International
Labor Day. On Monday evening, May
2nd, the Socialist Labor Party will hold
a mass-meeting at Cooper Union,
Eighth street and Fourth avenue, to
celebrate May Day, and to arouse the
workers' interests in joining the ranks of
the Social Revolutionists.

All working men and women are
urged to attend this meeting.

here, immense work could be done to
clarify those workers and keep them out
of the hands of the fakirs, as it seems
that a majority of them are anxious to
organize industrially rather than in the
old wornout A. F. of L.

A meeting will be called in the near
future for the purpose of re-organizing
Local 239 of the I. W. W., and it is to be
hoped that all former members will heed
the call when they receive notice of the
meeting. In the meantime, make it your
business to be present at the May Day
celebration.

J. J.

MAY DAY IN BOSTON.

An International Labor Day Celebration,
under the auspices of the Socialist
Labor Party of Greater Boston, will be
held SUNDAY afternoon, May 1, 3
o'clock, at People's Park, Grand View
and Beech streets, Roslindale. Speak-
ers, J. W. Leach of Providence, R. I., and
Thomas F. Brennan of Salem. Songs by
Liberty Brothers Singing Chorus.

Take Washington street to Grove or
Beech street cars from Forest Hills; get
off at Beech street. Admission free; re-
freshments on the grounds.

MAY DAY IN BROOKLYN.

Section Kings County, Socialist Labor
Party, will hold a mass meeting in ob-
servation of May Day at its headquarters
762 Broadway, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY
evening, May 1, 8 o'clock. Speakers will
be Frank E. Passano, James T. Hunter,
and Thomas Haupt.

Comrades and friends are requested to
advertise this meeting and make it a
success. Throwaways are now at the
headquarters for distribution. Get a
supply and give them out.

MAY DAY IN PHILADELPHIA.

International Labor Day will be cele-
brated in Philadelphia by holding a
mass meeting in Mercantile Hall, 821
Franklin street, 2:30 P. M. under the
auspices of Joint Committee of the
Socialist Labor Party. Speakers in differ-
ent languages will deliver short addresses.
Besides Section Phila., S. L. P., the
Hungarian Federation, S. L. P., Lettish
Federation, S. L. P., South Slavonian
Federation, S. L. P., Jewish Federa-
tion, S. L. P. will take part in the
meeting. All readers of the Party press
and friends are urged to attend.

MAY DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

Section St. Louis, Socialist Labor Party,
will celebrate May Day at its head-
quarters, 1717 S. Broadway, on SATUR-
DAY, April 30, 8 p.m. There will be
speechmaking, music, and dancing. Re-
freshments will be served. Admission
15 cents. All friends and workingmen
are invited to join this celebration.

The Committee.

PARTY'S WORKERS

Made a Pretty Good Showing Last
Week.

Organized effort is the secret of suc-
cess, in Socialist propaganda, as in other
things.

In the matter of getting subscriptions
there is too much lack of organized ef-
forts. The work being largely left to
individual initiative.

All honor to those individuals who
push out after new readers, but we do
wish to see their splendid work backed
up by a more general effort all along the
line.

From the tone of the letters that the
active propagandists are writing to us,
it is clear that there never was a more
opportune moment for S. L. P. propa-
ganda than the present.

One pleasing feature of our mailing
lists, that has been noticeable for some
time back, is the increased number of
readers who renew of themselves.

In the face of the enemy the Party
has pushed forward its entrenchments,
and planted its guns, the Daily and
Weekly People, and now, after ten years of
holding our position, we are making
ourselves heard. The Party's voice can
not effectively be heard, however, unless
the comrades make a strong and united
effort to have it heard.

The roll of honor, the names of those
sending two or more subscriptions dur-
ing the week, follows:

A. Gillhaus, Los Angeles, Cal.	7
J. Wilkevsky, San Francisco, Cal.	4
S. E. C., Los Angeles, Cal.	2
F. Knote, Hartford, Conn.	13
M. Stodel, New Haven, Conn.	5
W. Suesabrich, Rockville, Conn.	2
W. E. Kern, New Orleans, La.	3
F. Houtenbrink, Boston, Mass.	2
S. L. P. Section, Holyoke, Mass.	3
J. Scheidler, St. Louis, Mo.	2
F. Kissel, Omaha, Neb.	5
J. Colendick, Newark, N. J.	4
A. Miller, Paterson, N. J.	2
J. Reese, Plainfield, N. J.	2
W. H. Carroll, Depew, N. Y.	2
J. Donohue, New York.	3
W. J. Wuest, Utica, N. Y.	2
A. E. Reilly, Akron, O.	2
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	2
E. J. Higgins, Philadelphia, Pa.	2
E. Schade, Newport News, Va.	2
L. Olson, Tacoma, Wash.	2
A. Nelson, Gillmore, Alaska	2
L. M. Gordon, Hamilton, Ont.	4

Prepaid Cards sold: Holyoke, Mass.	7
\$5.00; Newport News, Va., \$5.00; Fair-	4
banks, Alaska, \$4.00; Chicago, Ill., \$1.00;	1
Pittsburg, Pa., \$10.00.	1

Labor News Notes.

"The Executioner's Knife, or Joan of
Arc," the latest Sue story out in book
form, is going well. Section San Fran-
cisco takes 25 copies; Section Cincinnati,
W. R. Fox, agent, orders 18 copies, in

SECTION SEATTLE CELEBRATION.

International Labor Celebration will
be held on May 1, at Columbia Hall,
Seventh avenue, between Pike and
Union street, Seattle, Wash., by Section
Seattle, S. L. P., and the Seattle
S. L. P. Language Federations.

Programme:

1. Overture—	SLP. Band
2. Piano Solo—	C. Sears
3. Southern Comedy—	Edward Nelson, Claude Hill
4. Song—	Mrs. Steve Brearcliff
5. Recitation—Miss Helen McPherson,	(the four-year-old agitator.)
6. Violin Solo—Prof. E. O. Cavanaugh	
7. Speech—	John Monette
8. Recitation—	Mrs. F. Blowers
9. Selection—	Band
10. Song: Quintette—	
Miss O. Blowers, Miss P. Blowers, Burke Blowers, Mrs. Weir, Will Weir.	
11. Speech—	Harold Lang
12. Song—	Mrs. Durkenfield
13. Violin Solo—	M. Warsett
14. Marseillaise—	Band
15. Grand Ball till midnight.	

MAY DAY IN ST. PAUL.

The Socialist Labor Party in St. Paul, Minneapolis, will celebrate Interna-
tional Labor Day on SUNDAY, May 1, in Central Annex Hall, West
Sixth street, near Scoville avenue, begin-
ning at 4 p.m. Comrade James Rugg
will deliver the May address. Songs by
the Socialistic Liedertafel, recitations,
etc., will be the programme. Tickets 15
cents a couple. After the programme,
demonstration.

addition to \$17.50 of other books; Geo.
Signorovitz, Brooklyn, N. Y., is back
with an order for 10 copies, having dis-
posed of 10 the week previous.

Other orders were:

Florence, Ariz.	\$1.00
Pomona, Cal.	1.00
Winthrop, Cal.	2.00
New Haven, Conn.	1.00
Chicago, Ill.	3.40
Peoria, Ill.	1.00
Indianapolis, Ind.	5.75
Boston, Mass.	16.80
Holyoke, Mass.	9.50
St. Paul, Minn.	5.60
Winona, Minn.	1.00
Manchester, N. H.	4.00
Plainfield, N. J.	1.00
Amsterdam, N. Y.	1.00
Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.29
Buffalo, N. Y.	7.20
Jamestown, N. Y.	4.00
New York City	29.80
Newburgh, N. Y.	1.00
Rochester, N. Y.	1.00
Schenectady, N. Y.	1.00
Troy, N. Y.	1.58
Philadelphia, Pa.	2.50
Pittsburg, Pa.	9.10
Scranton, Pa.	1.00
Providence, R. I.	1.00
Salt Lake, Utah	1.40
Newport News, Va.	4.00
San Antonio, Tex.	4.00
Spokane, Wash.	1.50
Tacoma, Wash.	5.55
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.00
Hamilton, Can.	2.00
Montreal, Can.	2.00
Vancouver, Can.	1.00
Edinburgh, Scotland	8.53

OPERATING FUND.

Receipts to this fund have not been
very